ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. TAMMANY'S VOTE FOR ECONOMY-THE APPORTION-MENT BILL-REDUCTION OF CITY OFFICIALS'

SALARIES-NEW PLAN FOR CLEANING STREETS. The Coroners Bill passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 84 to 1. The Tammany members, with the exception of Mr. Galvin, voting for it under the leadership of Mr. Brooks. An apportionment bill was reported by Mr. Alvord. The Senate Com-mittee on Railroads reported that no further legislation is necessary to compel the new York Elevated Railroad Companies to comply with the requirements of their charters. Mr. Fish introduced a bill in the Assembly providing for the reduction of salaries of city officials on a graduated scale, and Dr. I. I. Hayes a bill for the better cleaning of the streets of New-York.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

AN APPORTIONMENT BULL REPORTED IN THE AS-SEMBLY -- BOUNDARIES OF NEW-YORK CITY --SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 1 .- The Republican members of the Assembly Committee on Apportionment sub-mitted a plan for the apportionment of the Assembly and Senatorial Districts to-day. A full summary of the bill was exclusively given in THE TRIBUNE to-day. The bill was made a special order for March 15. Following are the boundaries of the Senatorial Districts in New-

York City:

Vith District—The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth
Wards, and so much of the Eighth Ward as his between
Canal, Varick and West Houstonests, and Broadway, and
so much of the Eighteenth Ward as Hos between Sixthave, and Secondave., Twenty-Third-st. and Four-WIIth Intrict-The Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seven

Yillih Eurice—The Levenin, the Eighteenth Ward as Fenth Wards.

Yillih Eintelet.—So much of the Eighteenth Ward as thes within Fententhest. East Twenty-sixth-st., the East River and Second-ave., and so much of the Twenty-first and Nineteenth Wards as less east of Third-ave. and so much of the Twelth Ward as less within Eighty-sixth-st., Third-ave. One-hundred-and-thirt-centh-st., Fourth-ave. and Harlem Ever, meluding Blackwell's, Ward's and Eardall's Island.

IXIR District—So much of the Eighteenth Ward as lies between Sixth-ave., Twenty-third-st., Second ave. and

h-ave., One-hundred-an i-tenth-at., Eighta-ave., Offred-and-thirtleth--t., Fourth-ave., One-hundred-a

Sixth-avenus The The Sherterate, One-hundred-andseventh-st and Third ave.

Xh District—The Nucleonth Ward and that part of
the Twenty-scoond Ward which is bounded by the lindson River on the west; by the spain side of west fortyseventh-st, on the north; by the west side of sixth-aveon the east; and by the north side of West Fortheliate, from Sixth-ave, to the Hadson River, on the south.

Xilh District—That part of the Twenty-second Ward
when runs along the Hadson River on the wast, from
the north side of West Forty-seventh-st, to the south
fide of West Eighty-sixth-st, on the north side if mithe
Hudson River, along the south side of West Eightysixths st, casterly to Sixth-ave; on the East side from
West Eighty-sixth-st, along the west side of Sixth-ave,
south to West Forty-sev-nth-st; on the south side from
Sixth-ave, along the borft side of West Forty-seventhst, westward to the Hadson River and the Tweitth,
Twenty-taird and Twenty-fourth Wards of the city.

Mr. Brooks asked that the subject be made the special

Mr. Brooks usked that the subject be made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Alvord said he could not safee to that now, as he was to consult with the infinity on the subject, and fix the time. Mr. Brooks then moved that the subject be taken up a week from next Tuesday This was agreed to, but the vote was afterwards recon sidered, and the bill was made a special order for next

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS-FREE CANALS-NEW PLAN FOR STREET-CLEANING IN

NEW-YORK. (FROM THE RESULAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, March 1 .- The introduction of bills continues, although the volume of the stream grows less. And it is significant of the opinion of the outside public concerning the probable amount of the Legisla-ture's work, that the lowest but for the printing of the

session laws received for many years was received, yesterday, for the contract for the present Legislature's acts. There were several brits of interest introduced to Gay. Below is a summary of the most important: A bill reducing the salaries of city officials in all the

cities in the State above 160,000 in population was in-troduced by Mr. Fish. It is almost precisely similar to a bill of like import introduced by him last year. That bill and this provides for the following reductions of salaries not protected by the Constitution: 25 per cent on salaries of \$10,000 or more; 20 per cent on \$5,000 on salaries of \$10,000 or is \$2,000 salaries; 10 per cent on \$2,000 salaries. The provisions of the act are not to apply to teachers in the public schools, or to policimen or fremen; nor are they to be applied to salaries of officers whose wages have been reduced 20 per cent during the

Another step toward free canals is marked out in a res clution presented by Mr. Alvord to-day, and referred to the Committee on Canaba. The resolution, if passed, will authorize the Canal Board to abolish all tolls or impose a nominal rate of tolls upon plaster and water lime co ment, the product of this St

with jealous eyes Superintendent Pilsbury's attempt to obtain work for all convicts in the State Prisons, thereby making them self-supporting. Probably most of the would stouthe competition of the convicts with the workingmen in certain branches of trade-such as stove and sace making-if they could, even if the prisons would inevitably again become a burden on the State It may be for the purpose of initiating legislation hostile to the present prison management that Mr. Mapes, Labor Reformer, introduced the following resolution

Resolved. That the Committee on State Prisons be and are levely authorized in visit the several State Prisons of the State and to examine into and report to this flouse as to the coefficion of such prisons, their management and the number and the condition, moral and physical, soner- countred therein, with such suggestion outsittes may see fit to make in connection

Mr. Alvord said that he proposed to debate such a reso lution, and it accordingly went over for consideration till

cleaning in New-York. It is in many respects similar to that of the Council of Political Reform (a summary of which was printed in The Tenene on Thursday lastle It provides that the Mayor, Commissioner of Publi Works and the Presidents of the Boards of Health and Police shall contract within thirty days after the passage of the net for the cleaning of the streets of New-York. The contract is to be made with one or more persons for a period of not less than two nor more than five years, and for the whole city or such number of districts as shall not be in excess of the num ber of wards in said city. Especial provision must be made for the thorough cleaning of the streets daily on the leading thoroughfares, which are in the contracts made to be particularly named. The contractors are to be required to keep fre from ice and snow, and to remove the asises and garbage in separate carts from the following streets daily Broadway, from the Battery to Thirty-fourth-st., Fulton st., Wallst., Cordandt-st., Liberty-st., Chambers-st., and Grand-st. from the Bowery to the East River. Ashes and garbage are to be deposited in separate vessels, which are to be placed beneath the sidewalk in front of each dwelling house by the occupant of the house. The vessel for the reception of garb age is to be constructed in such a manner as to permit all inquis matter to pass into the sireet newer by a con-nection thorowith. The expense of cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and garb-age is not to exceed in any one year the sum of \$700,000. Persons receiving a contract are

the sum of \$700,000. Persons receiving a contract are required to give two good sureties for the faithful performance of the work contracted for. In case the entire work is given to one person he is to be required to give a bond for \$100,000. The performance of a contract is to be constantly supervised by the inspector of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, and upon his certificate that there has been a substantial failure to perform the work required by the contract, the said authorities shall have the summary nower of bringing before them the person or persons certified to have failed to perform such contract, and shall afform his or them a speedy hearing upon the charges so made; and upon the lact of such substantial failure to perform the requisite work being substantial failure to perform the requisite work being emblasted to their satisfaction, the said contract may be declared forfeited, and the amount of the security provided in such contracts shall be the liquidated dainters substantial be enforced against and recovered from the contractor and his sureties and paid, into the city freatury to the creati of the sinking fund for the relamption of the city deet."

The Board of Regith of New York has the power to make a contract of sinks and private in that out. Mr. Berrizan, of that every and such actives in that city. Mr. Berrizan, of that every and contracts in that city. Mr. Berrizan, of that every and the contracts of sinks and private in that after the contract of sinks and private in that after the contracts of sinks and private in that after the contracts of sinks and private in that after the contracts of sinks and private in that after the contracts of sinks and private in that after the contract of sinks and private in that after the contract of sinks and private in that after the contract of sinks and private in that after the contracts of sinks and private in that city.

The Board of Health of New-York has the power to make a contract for the removal of the contents of sinks and prives in that only. Mr. Berrizan, of that city, apparently thinks this a most dangerous power, for he introduced a bill to-day repeating the law giving the Board of Health such authority.

Mr. Galvin presented bul making the Mayor and the Presidents of the Departments of Parks and Charities and Correction, members of the Board of Health.

A bill, repealing all charters granted for the huilding of underground railways in New-York, was introduced by Mr. Seebacher, of that city.

A bill to enable foreign steamship corporations to acquire title to docks and real estate at New-York City, was introduced by Dr. I. I. Hayes.

Mr. Lynde introduced a bill providing that the Sinte superintendent of public instruction may purchase for the use of public schools of the State copyrights of grammars, arithmetics, geopraphics, etc., and in case he does not deem any of the books new published fully up to a high standard of excellence, he may appoint a commis-

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY. SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT OF THE TAMMANY AS-SEMBLYMEN-THE CORONERS BILL PASSED WITH

ONLY ONE DISSENTING VOTE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 1 .- The Tammany Hall Democrats suddenly changed front on bills reducing salaries in New-York to-day. They have hitherto resisted the passage of every bill proffered that would bring about a specific reduction in some office, on the plea usually that it was unconstitutional or of a partisan character. Still they professed their ardent desire to reduce expenses. Seemingly their overwhelming defeat on Wednesday when they opposed the adoption of the resolution instructing the Committee on Cities to draw up a bill reducing salarles of officials in New-York City above \$2,000 25 per cent, made them resolve to adopt a new policy of action. It is suspected that they intend to earnestly support some petty reform measures so as to avoid the imputation of opposing all efforts for a reduction of expenses, while secretly op posing all measures that would bring about economy in all branches of the city government. Their new policy was revealed when the bill reducing expenses in the coroner's office of New-York came up for a final rending. The four coroners of New-York are now paid fees for their work, the fees amounting to about \$70,000 yearly. If the proposed act becomes a law they will only receive a salary of \$5,000 each. When the bill was announced, Mr. Holahan, Tammany Hall Democrat, said that he thought the hill could be wisely amouded by creating four deputy coroners (physicians) instead of two, as provided by the bill. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Isaac I. Hayes, who had the bill in charge. The dep. uty coroners are to receive \$3,000 each per annum. When the amenament had been made the bill was read through and the final vote upon its passare was taken. When Mr. Erastus Brooks's name was called he asked to be excused from voting and said be would cive his reasons. As Mr. Brooks has been looked upon as one of the leaders, if not the leader, of the Tammany Democrats, his speech was harned to with much curiosity. It was short and significant. He said that the bill being cored upon embodied such an excellent example of comemy—unting down the inordinate expenses of a department—that he had defermined not to follow a certain principle of action on New-York bills which he had heretelere announced, but would vote for the bill. Furthermore, all other bills of a similar character would receive his vote and carnest support. After this important declaration, no one was surptised to see the Tammany Democrats, one after another as their names were called, vote for the bill. All voted for it except one—Mr. Galvin, Mr. Berrigan, from habu, voted against the bill at the first roll call, but on the second probably remembeed exelection instructions, and changed his vote to the afairmative. The bill was passed by a vote of \$4 to 1. Hayes, who had the bill in charge. The dep.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMUTTER ON RATEOADS IN REGARD TO THE ELEVATED RAILEOAD COM-PANIES OF NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, March 1 .- Senator Wagner, from the Rairond Committee, to whom was referred Mr. Ecclesine's resolution asking what legislation may be needed to compet the New-York Elevated Railways to

complete those nortains of their reads north of Fifty-muth-st, reported, to-day, as follows:

The Committee on Railreads, having been directed by the resolutions, a copy of which is nervanto annexed, to inquire into what, it any, further legistrion is required to camble or compel the two claysted is required into what, if any, further leaves is required to enable or compel the two charaftead companies in New-York City to counter lines north of Fity-mini-at, respectivily that immediately upon receipt of the resolutions addressed a letter of inquiry and copers of the front to the New-York Elevated and the Griccard companies; that they heard arguments, and dispently prosecuted examination of the subject, and that they received written communications from the two panies referred to, which are annexed to this referred by the companies began work great of sition was encountered, and page work great of observed.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALEANY, Friday, March 1, 1878. "A petition for the establishment of reformator; wash houses," read the Clerk of the Assembly to-day. Mr Brooks, who had presented the petition, jumped to his feet and said: "Mr. Speaker, that reads work houses, not wash houses."

Mr. Wagstall presented, in the Assembly, the petitions of A. Beimont and others, asking for the exemption of legally organized Ruding and Trotting A sociation strong the provisions of the Act of April 25, 1877, relative to bets, warers and peofs.

Scanier Pomeroy has reported adversely the bill changing the map of Long Island City. The report was carreed to.

The report of the Secretary of State relative to pauperism in the several countles of the State, was pre-sented in the Senate.

CHARITY'S WORK AND NEEDS.

ASSISTANCE EXTENDED AND PROPOSED. THE NURSERY AND CRILD'S HOSPITAL-RELIEVING SOLDIERS' FAMILIES - FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRAMPS-OTHER BENEVOLENT WORK.

TRAM'S-OTHER BENEVOLENT WORK.

At the annual energing of the managers of the Narsery and Child's Hospital, yesterday, the secretary's report was read, showing that 1,002 shinds and children had been cared for at the City Nursery during the year; 152 adults and 223 children were inmates of the Nursery at present; at the country branch, on Staten Island, 108 children had been born. The usefulness of the Hospital has not been diministral, despite. ress of the Hospital has not been diminished, despite a decrease in revenue. The total receipts during the year had been \$149,602 92, including \$106,175 52 re-ceived from the City, \$8,307 16 from the Charity Ball of 1877, and \$18,000 from Richard Gay, of Seneca Palls, in the form of a legacy. The total expenses of the City Nursery had been \$45,566 05; of the country branch, \$56,158 44; for building and he provements, \$9,713 17; leaving a balance in bank of \$9,854 77. Brief addresses were made by the Rev. Dr Potter, Mr. White and the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The following officers were elected; First directress, Mrs. Cornelius DuBois; second directress, Mrs. A. S. Sullivan; third directress, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselher; third directress protein, Mrs. J. W. Ellis; tressurer, Mrs. Wm. M. Kingsland; secretary, Miss Hunter; assistant secretary,

Miss Van Winkle.
The Ladies' Union Relief Association, during the past year, has continued its work of assistance muon, the needy families of the soldiers of the wor. This as distance does not consist so much in giving alters as in helping those who are able to work to find employment. A special feature of the work is the obtaining for wisl-ows and orphans of wistever pensions they may be en-titled to. Last year \$13,000 was disbursed at an expense of \$170 46. Medicines and some fuel were supplied, and also ten sewing machines. The troubles in the Excise Department have cut off a large source of revenue, and the private subscriptions have fallen off materially. The ladies managing the as-sociation make an urgent appeal for help of any kind, either in money or personal assistance. Gifts sent to Mrs. John A. Kennedy, No. 155

may be sent to Mrs. John A. Kennedy, No. 155
West Twenty-second-at: Mrs. Dr. C. V. Clarkson, No. 96
Park ave.; Mrs. W. F. Haveneyer, No. 335 West Tourteentrast: Mrs. E. H. Rugers, No. 335 West Tourteentrast: Mrs. E. S. Hambiton, No. 122 East Twenty numbers:
A gentleman of wealth in his city, who retired from
active business several years ago, recently conceived the
idea of establishing a self-anstaining institution which
would alleviate the condition of the homeless poor or
iramps. A temporary lease was obtained of the old
Presbyterian charch at Prince and Marion-sits, and every
available place in the church has been made into a
bed. The princes range, seconding to the silination, either 5 or 3 cants. If a trainp has the
money to pay for his looging, he is assumed
to a certain leed, and his name, age and nationality
are taken down in a register. If he has no money, he is
ireated in the same manner, but in the morning he is required to saw five sticks, or chop twenty-five small
blocks of fine wood. In the morning, breakfast is served
for 2 cents to those who have money to pay for it; all
others are oblighed to saw two blocks of wood. The
breakfast consists of con-meal mush. The wood is sold
at the rate of \$4 for a coal-cart load. The managers say
that the public have not responded to their appeals to
buy the wood.

The report of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Ammals, for 1877, shows that it now has
twelve branches in diff-event parts of the Union.

The report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelly to Anmals, for 1877, shows that it now has
twelve branches in different parts of the Union,
and employs 172 agents. The presecutions which
they have undertaken have increased in number recently, but this effect, it is said, is not owing
to the more frequent occurrence of crucities, but to the
enlarged area of the society's work, added to the increased readiness of the public in reporting cases of
crucity. Since the organization of the society in 1866,
5,068 cases has been prosecuted. Its agents have interfected and prevented the abuse of animals 13,811 times.
There are received annually and investigated, 1,200
complaints from citizens or police officers. In 1877,
964 presecutions were conducted.

The sixth annual report of the Robseveit Hospital,
for 1877, shows that the number of patients admitted
during that year was 1,436; 1,303 were discharged;
591 cured; 481, improved; 108 uninproved. There
were 123 deaths, and 133 patients remained in the hospital December 31, 1877. Of the whole number of patients, 1,335 persons were treated free of charge. The
death rate, from all causes, was 9210 per cent. The average cost of each patient was 971g cents a day.

REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION. APPROVING THE LOW-TOLL SHEET-PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS THIS SEASON-METHODS PROPOSED FOR COLLECTING REVENUES.

The Canal Board, last year, appointed the Hen. David A. Wells, L. J. N. Stark, ex-president of the Produce Exchange, and William Thurstone, president of the Buffalo Board of Trade, a commission to consider the subject of toils upon the canals, with special reference to the question of revenues, and to the increase of canal traffic. The commission has new completed its

of canal traile. The commission has now completed its report, which has been submitted to the Canai Board. The principal parts of the report are given below. The commissioners first consider the history of the canais from their beginning to the close of the fiscal year of 1866, at which time the Eric Canal had not only repaid, from its receipts, every dollar expended, but had yielded to the State Treasury a surplus of \$41,397,651. They next consider the recent history of the canals and proceed to show their mability to meet the Constitution debligations with regard to indebte iness, and held that the provisions of the Constitution with regard thereto have been abrogated by National laws. They next show that the canals may reasonably be expected under economical management, to furnish a sufficient revenue for their operation and maintenance, and call attention also to the large annual outlay for canal bridges The European canal management is explained.

The next question considered is the advantage in the low-toll sheet, but, not withstanding this great reduction, the cost to the shipper for transporting wheat from Chicago to New-York, by lake and canal, is shown to have been higher the past season than before the reduction. The report says:
"This very great advance in canal freights during the

closing months of the season of 1877, and the large re-

sulling gua to the bonting and forwarding interests,

was due mainly to the large wheat crop of the year, and for the time, more than exhausted the ability of the beats on the canal-reduced in numbers and quality by reason of the unprofitable business of previous years-to cased or the improvided business of previous years—to supply.

*** Under the reduced sys-tem of toils in force during the season of 1877, the movement of vegetable food on the canals becreased 41 per cent, and the pro-ducts of the forest 11 per cent, if by further judicious refuncistration and continued low, and further simpli-fied toils. Do seater to move the contract of the force of the contract of the con fled tells, the aggregate movement of veretable

Recads, the natural rivals and exempes of the cartic liner to some no effort to obtain the largest
is share of whatever of the transportation business
as on may have to offer. Another matter backing
setup to some the faithre of the the New York,
as the entargement of the Welfard and St. Lawcounts, now in progress and soon to be com, and the posspective consequent increase of
es, including cheapening of rates, for moving
at breastoffs from the methwest by way of Mosnd the St. Lawrence to the ocean, rather than by
w York cands and the various east and west limes
rathways of the United States to New-York
ther American seajorts. That the Govsit of the Dominion of Canada is of the
in that the enlargement of the Dominion
in question, accompanied by a deepening of
of the St. Lawrence in critical because, will
as large diversion of the grain movement of the
west from its present routes, and in favor of the
est and St. Lawrence in the correct of the
total back of the seal and St. Lawrence to the count, is those
to the large expenditures if is incurring for the

The commission cannot refrain from expressing their matoristicant at the method of assessing toils on the caucis, that should be method of assessing toils on the caucis, that should note improved resistent models for revised, reduced and model improved resistent models in the spring of 1877, and now in force, there are cleven discriminating rates of toil, exclusive of himber of produced at the Breadway is an individual of products of the forcest, and fins latter class of commodities has nine eiderent or discriminating rolls lexied upon its movement. Thus, a boar community gas-pins, glasswarr, grease, and hands dies is subject to pay four different rates of following makes necessary the endocyment of inspector, a carrially drawn manifest, and more or less constangition of time. One can hardly resist the cond-moint, they say, that these discriminations were made originally to favor some individual or private interests, to the detri

consumer.
Out of a total tempere of 5,275,913 tems transported
on the cannik during the last fixed year (1876-77), the
following three terms or classes of products contribuun eggregate of 4,185,551 tems:

Lumber and wood. 1,305,477
Vegetable food, Including Eax, grass and clover acids 1,503,173
Cont 1,286,881

This leaves 1,100,462 to represent the tempage move-ment of all other articles or commodities. But if this 1,109,162 is analyzed, it will be found that 204,749 tons were represented in 1877 by the following additional few architects:

few products:

Salt 174,724 | Iron of all kinds 79,169 |
Iron ore 200,573 | Total 904,739 |
Thus only 254,713 tons are left to represent the canat movement of all other acticles known to commerce for the business of the canal censists in the transportation, or course, bulky and comparatively checo articles, and the largest proportion of these are, in the broadest sense of the term, agricultural products.

HOW TO COLLECT THE REVENUES. The Commission then proposes methods for collect-ug revenues; first-u uniform toll or charge for each best each mile, which will easily bring any amount of revenue that may be considered requisite or necessary to draw from the canals; second-a onform rate a to: for each mile; third-a system of discriminating toll. The Commission takes exception to the partial free

The Commission takes exception to the partial free inst, and says:

"To even pt, under existing circumstances, any cemmositiy which is able to pay tell from its payment for its use of the canals, is to arbitrarily increase the borden imposed on all non-exempted products, or on the State freesay and the people; and the representatives of the great stable articles which pass over the canals, and which, unless the canals are made cautrely free have got to be taxed or tolled, in assenting to any such exemptions are disculationaling against their own interests. Clearly there can be no valid plea for the putting of any article on the canal free ist, unless the chown that the radigention of the same to tolk will scriptly impair its transport on the canals, or give to the radicones an undue advantage in competing for its carriage."

age."
ale Mesers, Stark and Thurstone advocated an ab solute free canal, to be supported by the State, Mr. Wel sujects on the ground that to advocate the making of the analesculariety free, and to require the expenditure necessary to administer and maintain them to be put at of the proceeds of general finite taxation, is in effect or advocate the special abundanment and desiruction of

years.
"In reality," the report says, "the people of the State
of New York have never yet had an opportunity to the "in reality," the report mays, "the people of the State of New-York have never yet had an opportunity to find out and fully lest the power and capacity for usefulness of their great artificial internal water-ways. For the first time, under the present of necessity, the canals are to be brought under the superintendence of one competent and responsible heat; a condition which in aft other consistal enterprises is regarded as the prime essential for the intamment of efficiency and success. For the first time, plundering, extravagance and mismanagement have practically ceased, and irrespective of the labor and results of this Commission, for the first time the wise step has been taken of endeavoring to obtain information touching the economy of the canals, by independent and carefully conducted investigation on the part of persons reputed competent to do such work and devoid of all personal or partisan interests in the results of their inquiry. Azam, the experience under the reduced tolls of the past year can hardly be accepted as a full and certain cruerion for the future; but, as far as it went, it may be rightfully regarded as a success. The full and certain emerion for the future; but, as far as it went, it may be rightfully recarded as a success. The canals very nearly carned their expenses of administration and maintenance; and had their been a sufficiency of boats to meet the great demand for their use during the latter pertion of the year, the receipts of the canals from toils would have been considerably augmented. But the fact that some 250 new boats are reported as at present in the process of construction, as compared with a register of only seventy five new boats in 1876, is evidence that the boating and forwarding interests, studying closely the future from a collar-anti-cent point of view, are confident that the business of the present calcular year on the canals will be an improvement upon the last."

Appended to the report is a statement by Mr. Thus,

WARS OF THE THEATRES.

DISPUTED RIGHTS IN FOREIGN PLAYS. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CONTROL OF TWO POPU LAR DRAMAS-VIEWS OF A THEATRICAL PUB-

LISHER ON THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT. The suits growing out of the efforts of theatrical managers to establish exclusive rigida to the production of translations of foreign plays, are fertile in inunctions. A legal skirmish is now going on in Baltimore to enjoin the production there of "A Celebrated Case," while in this city an injunction has been issued forbidding the presentation of "The Exles" at the Broadway Theatre. The grounds on which the two contests are carried on differ materially. Shook and Palmer bought the manuscript of " A Celebrated Case," with exdusive rights to produce it in England and the United states. The play has never been printed; It is as much private property as any play can be. Its owners therefore demand that their rights in it shall be respected dsewhere as they have been in this city. "The Exiles," it is claimed by the Boston managers who bring the suit o restrain its production here, was bought by them in Paris with exclusive rights for this country. The version which is to be brought out at the Broadway Theatre is a dramatization by George Fawcett Rowe of the same Russian novel from which the other is derived. In regard to the suit over the right to produce "A Cel-

ebrated Case," T. H. French, of French & Son, the well-known dramatic publishers, said, yesterday: "The tenoris about every legal remedy being exhausted by Shook and Palmer are incorrect. The motion for an injunction in Baltimore, on Thursday last, would have been brought before a United States judge, but one was sick and the other was absent from the city. In this di-lemma, recourse was had to a judge of the State Courts, who declared that, as the party enjoined a concurrent large foreign demand for it; which latter, had given bonds for damages, and an appear had been made to the higher courts, it was beyond his jurisdiction. The play was therefore presented by Gilmore. He obtained the piece by coming to this city, getting into the confidence of Shook and Palmer, and sur-reptitiously securing a copy of the play. I bought this play originally from D'Ennery and Carmon, and still retain an interest in it. My lawyer telegraphed to me tain

tait an interest in it. My lawyer telegraphed to me this morning that to-day or to-morrow it is expected to get a hearing before a United States Jodge, and put an end to the production of the play in haltimore."

Sp. ing on the general subject of proprietary rights in foreign clars, Mr. French and: "For several years I have bought nearly all the successful French plays that have bought nearly all the successful French plays that have been introduced into this country. France is the fountain head of dramatic literature; it has the best will-rea, and we eight as well acknowledge the truth. I wish we could get as good plays in England and in this country, but we can't do it. There is an immense difference between rights in a pay that is shill in manuscript and one that has been printed. Take 'A Celebrated Case' for instance. The right to produce that was bought for a certain tenutr of time; River that it will be published and will become common property, as 'The Two Orphans' is to-day. Until then, however, it seems to me that the law should protect those who have publiced hard case for its excessive ownership. So seem as a foreign play is successful in this city, the guerillax of the dramatic profession get hold of a garbled copy and bruig t out in some of the provincial eithes. I have had propressed and forest products on the causis for the season of 1878 and forest products on the causis for the season of 1877, to the extent of only 10 per cent, the season of 1877, to the extent of only 10 per cent, the result will be a room in toomage more than eight times in excess of all the toomage that the causis transported free from tolls during the fiscal year 1877. If the aggregate toomage of vereinbelle food, immer, coal, ill, increase to make the 1877 can be increased to per cent for the season of 1878, this increase will be healy equivalent to the tomage more many of the causis during the fiscal year 1877."

"The general result of the season's business on the causis was, however, to render the use of locals, which half seed year 1877."

"The general result of the season's business on the causis was, however, to render the use of locals, which half seed and using the fiscal year laying more flattle profit, fairly profitable; which as the first profit, fairly profitable; which as the first value as instrumentalities for carrying on a remancerative besiness; and tag increase their market value as instrumentalities for carrying on a remancerative besiness; and tag increase in valuation, or rather in the processing in the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there chass boats which said the Brist, second, and there can be the said the product of the same in the Spring of 1877, has been estimated for the same in the Spring of 1877, has been estimated for the same in the Spring of 1877, has been estimated for the same in the Spring of 1877, has been estimated for the same in the spring of 1877, has been estimated for the same

the same in the Spring of 1877, has been estimated for the Commission, as high as \$2,000,000; or nearly table as much as the total revenue derived from the use of the came is the total revenue derived from the use of the came for the cutter fiscal year of 1876-77. In calimating the bencheaf results of the past year, the effect on the Capital invested in causal wars, as well as the increase in tomage moved, smould therefore be taken in account.

In view of past experience and future continguises of active ratheod competition, it will not be expedient, the Commissioners think, to refined a system of tolk higher than is at present established. They say:

"The business of the year is certain to be, in many respects, different from whist if was during the last cannises in the parts of the bidges Sea, the fore ginden and for the parts of the bidges Sea, the fore ginden and the American breaching and possessors is likely to be less. The business of the contrary, as a who, under the influence of continued victors committee have and worse prospective concressional lexislation, may descend to lower depths of paralysis and in pediticideness than have yet been formered; and the reflecade, the natural rivials and entermes of the capital shading the largest possible share of whatever of the transportation business the colon may have to offer. Another matter that having the share of white the residuation bearing the share of white the residuation bearing the contrary of the points of the contrary, as a whole, under the influence of continued victors comments have and worse prospective concressional lexistation, may descend to lower depths of paralysis and in pediticidences than have yet been formered that to singular the part of the presence of the parts of

his of paralysis a tonoment; and mines of the care mines of the care mines of the care in the hary stream of the hary stream of the New York of the State of the injunction. The minnetten is now in force in the Federal court. The minnetten is now in force in the Federal court, and Gimore is playing in definite in the New York of the injunction. The Federal court granted a flates of the injunction. The Federal court granted with the flates of the injunction. The Federal court granted with the flates of the injunction. The Federal court granted with flates of the injunction. The Federal court granted with the flates of the injunction. THE QUARTEL ABOUT "THE EXULES."
The main features of the contest over "The Exiles."

were given yesterday by Rusus Duff, a brother of the manager of the Brondway Theatre, as follows: The managers of the Boston Theater, Mesers, Tompains & of the Dominion of Canada is of the Bosino Theater, Messea Tompalia & Hitlanserthal the calargement of the Bosinion question, accompanied by a deepening of the est Lawrence in e-risin becautes, will have every entire the grain movement of the lines diversion of the grain movement of the lines is present routes, and an favor of the most in the lines of the cross is the covan, is tance the harce expenditures it is incarring for the effecting such improvements; \$12,000.000 work being reported as now under contract, semiplated further cuttary, at no remote interest, and the proposed series of the Bosina Theater and held the boards for the work being reported as now under contract, semiplated further cuttary, at no remote interest, and the proposed series of the Walmit Street Theatre, mission cannot refrain from expressing their cut at the method of assessing tools on the startings has been, and stail its adopted. Even

of theirs, but they also declare that the title is an infringement, as to their knowledge no other play bears this title. They do not specify the amount that they profer the play, giving the general statement that it was "several insusants of declars." They declare that their play is to be invoked to it hooth's Theatre, but do not give the dute of its prediction.

The defendants claim that George Fawcutt Rows saw the play in Paris, and learned afterward that it had been written by Seriots and Nus from a Russian novel, styled "The kulter," of which the Prince Lubomicski was Instantia, The two French play wrights, Mr. Rowe found, had added the name of the atthor to the play, exactlying the impression that he and worked with them. From the novel Mr. Rowe adopted the version which is to be brought out at the Broadway Theatre, Be came, that his version is more fainful to the novel than the object, and the other, and that it contains several characters which appear in the novel Mr. Rowe adopted the version. He also nechares that the Boston manneers can lay no claim to the title of "The Exites," as there are already eleven works of fletion published under that name, as well as three plays.

Sold Mr. Duff, in further conversation: "The tactics of the Boston manneers were estainly not very creduction to the Exites known that this play was to be brought out at the Boston manneers were estainly not very creduction as no notices that they domest us infrincing on their rigid. They waited until Thursday, at 5 p. m., presented their antiday is to Judge Denotae through ex Judge Bittenheiden, and obtained an injunction. The papers were served on my brother about 6 o'cloca. They evidently thought we could not need the altack.

their allidavits to Judge Denotate through ex Judge Det-tenhocler, and obtained an injunction. The papers were served of my brother about 6 o'clock. They evidently thought we could not meet the attack force adurday. A Ookey Hall, our counsel, prepared the papers the same night, and to-day, in his absence in Brooklyn, Charles W. Brooke, who was also retained as counsel, presented the addition of Mr. Rowe and Mr. Duff, and obtained from Judge Donothue a modification of the injunction, and the hearing of the case will take place Monday. By giving bonds for damages, I have no doubt the matter will coul for the present, and the play be allowed to proceed."

The hearing of the case was originally appointed for to-day, but it was afterward persponed until Monday.

A NEW LINE TO ST. LOUIS.

Following the action of the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railroads in forming a compact for the exchange of through passenger and freight traffic at Tolono, Iii., as stated in Thursday's Tamune, a new competing freight line has been stablished between Chicago and St. Louis, over the Calcago and Eastern Blunets Endroad form' the Catego and Lastern limits Emirous form cely the Chicago, Denville and Vincenaes, and the Vandalia Railroad, the exchange to be made at Terre Haute, Ind. The new line, which is somewhat longer than the limits Central and Wabash, and the Chicago and Alon, will begin doing business to-morrow —the date at which the agreement between the limits Central and the Vandalia Companies will exsire—and have excepted the companies of the be new a rangement will take effect between the Hinois of Central and the Wabash.

THE BATES COMPANY'S READJUSTMENT. Lewiston, Mc., Feb. 28 .- A special meeting f the Bates Manufacturing Company was held here today to provide for the deficiency of \$200,000 created by the late Benjamin E. Bates, the former Treasurer, in addition to other indebtedness of the company. After a thorough discussion, the stockholders, by a vote of 7,719 to 486, decided to reduce the capital 75 per cent, to \$375, 000, and to create 650 new shares, making an aggregatcool, and to create 650 new shares, making an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000. By the same vote the stock holders are required to surrender their present certail cairs, for which the directors are authorized to issue new certificates in the proper ion of one for four. The new stock is to be offered to the stockholders, and if not taken in thirty days, to be put upon the market for sale. D. B. Brehards and Jacob Edwards were chosen directors to fill vacancies.

A NEW ROCKLAND COUNTY BANK. NYACK, N. Y., March 1 .- At a meeting held

in this village, last night, the organization of the new Rockland County National Bank was perfected, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: W. C. Moore, S. R. Bradley, G. M. Wilcoxson, J. H. Weddle, George C. Stepheus, William Voorhis, Peter K. Kunpp, R. Lexow, John W. Hutlon. At a subsequent meeting the same evening, William C. Moore was elected president of the bank and C. A. Chapman, cashler.

THE COAL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1 .- The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and from Company to-day issued their circular of prices of coal for the present month delivered on board of vessels at Port Richmond. They are as fol-

slon to prepare such books as he may deem advisable for UANAL TOLLS AND TRAFFIC. one, showing the relation between the Canadian and LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read THE TRIBUNE so long and with so much profit to myself that there is little danger of your receiving orders from me to stop sending my paper for the next five years. Now, sir, it is a query with me why my neighbor across the way, who is a bendifolder and worth \$40,000, does not do one day's work in a month, drives a good horse, wears good clothes, pays no tax, and is happy, while I, who own 100 acres of good land, worth \$5,000, have to work hard almost every working day of the year, in order to keep my farm in repair and pay my tax on the same. Second-I can't understand why my neighbor down the

Second—I can't understand why my neighbor down the street, who owes \$2,000 on his farm, pays interest on the same, is yet obliged to bay 50 cents on every \$100 his farm is worth for school tax, besides county and State tax, while his neighbor (who is a money lender) lends him his money on condition that he pay it back in one year from date, or pay interest and taxes on the same. Third-I can't quite understand why the bondholder has the right, after receiving his

third -1 can't quite dintersiand why the condinater has the right, after receiving his interest on his bonds to deposit it in bank, receive micreat on the same, and yet a little before the tax assessor comes around go to his banker, have his money counted to him to greenbacks, placed in a box (kept by the banker) left in the banker's possession that he may accommodate the next on the list.

isst. Fourth—Has The Tribune Association soid out to Wall-si, and bondholders, they (the bondholders) to furnish The Tribunes's splendld gift (I mean Websier's unabrideod) for which The Tribunes is to furnish space and brains in behalf of the bondholders' interest Heading that in five years all will be forgotten, I am Windom, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1878.

H. B.

[4nsucr.-(1) Obviously because your neighbor has accumulated just eight times as much as you have-has consequently eight times as much income, and spends it just as he pleases-just as you would do if you had it. But suppose you should happen, by economy, hard work, and superior judgment or good luck in investments, to accumulate \$5,000 or \$10,000 more than you now have, and should conclude on the whole that it was a good thing to invest this in United States bonds, do you think that fact would give any of your other neighbors a right to seeld at you about it, or to complain that you had unfair advantages?

(2) These are questions of taxation, in which every State adopts rules for itself. In a general way taxes are levied upon real estate because it is something definite and tangible, while taxes on personal properly are always harder to fix. Every State, however, makes its own rules as to this, and none of them have ever been adopted with the least reference to the present discussions about Govern-(3) Same answer.

(4) This gentleman good-naturedly puts a ques tion in which, although obviously only half in carnest, be nevertheless thinks there is something. We propose, therefore, to answer him frankly. The talk about bondholders raising money to buy up anybody is the talk of profound ignorance. It is used only by two classesthose who are themselves dishonest, and wish to conceal their dishonesty by casting imputations on the motives of honest people, and those who are honestly ignorant. H. B. has read THE TRIBUNE to little purpose if he can bring houself to believe that what it prints is given in any other interest than that of its readers, or that it could depend for its sup-port upon any other class or interest. A journal with its constituency of intelligent well-to-do supporters would be worse than idiotic to adopt any other business principle than that of furnishing just what it professes to furnish, and charging an honest price for it. There is no association or combination of bondholders. In the nature of things, it is impossible that there should be any. The talk about such an association is the talk of childish ignorance; and our correspondent is too intelligent a man to be writing such stuff.-Ed.]

PLECTION RETURNS IN 1846. A CURIOUS METHOD FOR COLLECTING THEM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: The account in last Saturday's Trus-UNE of the voyage of the pilot beat Romer to England, after news, recalls to me how I tried to collect the news of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, for Mr. Greeley. Happening to be in New-York the week before the election (in May, 1846), I called on Mr. Greeley in Tun Tamusa Office, and he being very much interested in the project for amending the Constitution, conversation furned upon the elec-tion for delegates. He expressed so much anxiety of the subject, I finally suggested that he might run an express from Troy and Albany and collect the news along the river. He at once fell in with my suggestion and asked me to undertake the job. I finally agreed to do se, and on my return home engaged Adam Snyder, now one of the proprieters of the Marien House here, to drive me down to Troy, after the pells closed. The day of the election was pleasant and so was the night fol-

Starting from here about 9 o'clock we drave to Balls ton, where the Hon. J. M. Cook had enough returns from this county by midnight to assure the election of of and John K. Porter, as delegates from this county. Driving down from there we gbent daylight, and after some trouble found the editor of The Troy Whig, in order to obtain some measure returns from Rensselaer County. Taking a steamer for Albany I got on the regular day boat facer. There was a telegraph line working between Albany and Hoffalo, and we are a force oncessor the Argus and the Econing Jour-all did not add natch to the argregate of returns, and so embarked on the day book to try and pick up news at he landings. It began to rain a little very soon after nating, and passengers were few, but I questioned non all.

them ali.

One merident has always been remembered. Among the matters expected to be very prominent in the remodelling of the Constitution was a change of the kind of founds itemure system which had caused the anti-cent excitaments and riots in Adamy, Columbia, Remescher and other river countles. At one of the landings somewhere in Columbia County, the captain of the steamboat pointed out to mr. among the passengers who had just come in, a large landholoer. Knowing its direct infecest in the anti-rent question, I supposed he could tell me of the steamboat pointed on the steamboat pointed on the steamboat pointed on the steamboat pointed to my surprise, he replied to my questions by saying that he believed there had been an election in his town, but no did not take enough interest in the matter to go and vote. He glossed, however, that certain gentlemen whom he neared would be elected. Tired and somewhat discouraged, I reached Tap Tapinsic Other just in time to escape a terrible rain sterm, which began just as I entered the door. Mr. Greeky was pleased even at the measure remires I had obtained, as indicating a good class of delegates elected, and poid my modernite bill of expenses cheerfully.

Other, in late years, as I have heard the telegraph operator remining off the returns of the coefficients of this election express of May, 1846, have reserved in the country a few hours after the policy of the reserved to toe.

Sorvelogu Springs, Feb. 22, 1878. One incident has always been remembered. Among the Sarabya Springs, Feb. 22, 1978.

RUSSIA'S RIGHT TO SEA-COAST. ENGLAND OPPOSED TO COMPETITION-HER SYSTEM

OF RULE CANNOT BETTER THE WORLD-RUSSIA'S CLAIMS JUST.

To the Editor of The Pribune.

Sin: I can easily see why there is division

here and in England, or Europe, upon Russia's demand of Turkey, but I cannot bring myself to think that there are enough ignorant or ellad men in the civilized nations to overrule justice and deny what, by reason of prog ress, if for no other reason, Russia is entitled to by the very principle which elevated other nations to a ruling position, and placed others, by reason of faults, in a subordinate position—the position which England should this day occupy, if we take into account the cousequences of her rule. I argue that nations, by the princi ple at work, become in time corrupt—so selfish as to war-rant annihilation. I claim that when a nation comes to a point where it has to exhaust all its resources and the resources of its dependencies to retard the progress of a nation whose history gleams upon the horizon of our time like a glorious star; a nation which in practice has been a leader in all that counts for human freedom, then I say it is time that a revolution should take place; time

I say it is time that a revolution should take place; time that all men should disregard, in some mensure, at least, the commercial interests of the hour in tavor of order, which concerns all fature time.

It must be clearly seen that England will never better the condition of the world by her system of rule, or, I would rather say, by the practices which she is and has been and always will be forced to in order to suppert a large family upon the proceeds of trickery and powder. Rassia is entitled to all that she claims, and the annihilation of the Purkish Empire would be but the just consequence of her sycophancy, which has aided corruption and retarded the growth of a vast and independent Empire—independent and far more liberal than any hatous outside of her borders in Europe. I maintain that competition under the present order of things is necessary, as necessary for the world generally as for people individually; and England's rule has been to deny competition by force of arms, or by means less honorable—to the asgrandiscinent of those whom a little hanger among the working classes reduces to beggars, or would but for paper—the food of nine-tenths of the inhubitants of the Eritian Isle.

I claim that Russia is entitled to sea-coast and competition, if not the position of a ruling power. Yours, etc.,

THE RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In one of to-day's papers is the statement that if we were to bring our ratte of silver to gold, to conform to that of the Latin Union—that is to say, to change it from 1 to 16 and make it 1 to 151g -we should

have to add above 3 per cent to the values of our dollar I have also seen a similar statement elsewhere. The truth is the exact reverse. We hold 16 ounces of The truth is the exact reverse. We hold 16 ounces of silver to be worth 1 of gold; the Latin Union holds 151 ounces of silver to have that value. Therefore, they value silver as compared with gold higher, not lowe than we do, and to conform to their ratio we should have to lower our dollar, not raise it.

The Bland dollar is bad enough; do not let us talk of the conformation.

cutting it down further. Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1878.

A MONTHLY TRIBUNE INDEX. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Index as it now stands is a good thing. Nobody can deny that. Nevertneless, I like your correspondent's suggestion in to-day's paper of s monthly index, not, of course, as a substitute for the annual, but as a temporary convenience, till the annual index is published, or as a means of making the files of the current year available. At present we have no index to facilitate the finding of any item which we published during the current year. Your correspondent seems to think this occasion arises ten times for every single occasion to refer to the files of previous years. If he is even approximately correct, his suggestion is worth a trial. Let me indicate a few of the references, as they happen to occur to my mind, that have been necessary in my own recent experience, say within a month past:

month past:

First—To Mr. Smalley's London letter, giving a synop is and review of Professor Fawcett's lecture, the first of a proposed series on Free Trade and Protection de livered early in October last. (By the way, I have been watching for his reference to the succeeding lecture of that course, and for his recurrence to the general topic of that interesting letter.)

Second—To your editorial on "A Jack Pot."

Third—Beveral of your editorials on the same subject Fifth—Several ditorials on the same subject Fifth—Several ditorials on the savings bank problem. It is true that most of these can now be found by the aid of the index for 1877; but when I sought them that lock had not appeared.

Non-Lork, Jan. 28, 1878.

IThe idea suggested is not a practical one. It

[The idea suggested is not a practical one, It would require at least ten days to prepare a monthly index, and it would take until the 15th of the sne ceeding month to circulate it. To the few persons who have occasion for such frequent reference as our correspondent we commend the advice of The Library Journal, which in a recent article pleasantly and instructively set forth the advantages and pleasures as a mental study, of making an index of every standard work and leading newspaper as they were read. "Observer" must make his own monthly index. He will find double advantage in doing it himself.-Ed.]

ELDER EVANS ON COLONEL INGERSOLL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: "Three unclean spirits, like frogs"unphiblons-" came out of the mouth of the Dragon"the standard of Pagon Rome—"the month of the Reast"
—Constantine Christianity, "and out of the mouth of
the False Prophet"—Heretics, male and female—two witnesses—who always begin to the spirit—a new reve-lation—and end in tue flesh. Having delivered this testimony, they died, gave their power unto the Beast of Church and State, and then perseented the next witness the spirit raised up, just as they had been persecuted, thinking they thereby did God good service. All thres of these believed and practised Spiritualism-Pagar Rome had its temples and oracles-Roman Constantine Christianity has its miracles to this very day, doing

Constitutity has its miracles to this very day, comp wonders in the sight of men—thousands of Prigrums at its Spritual Shrines. The Hererical sects, he diming with Luther and Calvin, have their Shritualism, bringing fire down from heaven. Colonel Engersoil is not an unclean softe, at all; does not believe in Spritualism; its as opposed to it as be its to an ampublious Christianity, which preaches Christ to others and itself lives in the world, thus serving two masters.

Colonel Ingersoil reprisents the horns—infidel powers—that street out of the beast—neoples and nations. Constantine Church and State Christianity—upon which the worms stretch and rideth—for God fish put it into his heart to failfil his will in bringing to judgment theological mysteries about hell, creenal punishment and other doctrines of devils and doctrines about devils. He string her naked, makes her deschate and toments her with the fire of traith in setting her sins in order before her, charging upon her with the terrible array of her own instortent facts and present personaling tendencies.

Thanks to Tim Turm NE for letting the public hear all sides. It would be invortiny of its name and fame not to do it. It is error, not truth, that shrinks from public scrattiny. As well neight the chrones san fear croads and darkin as as a true church—Privatitye Christianity, to fear such truth-loving men as Parue, Lincoln or fagerool.

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

**Proceedings of the processing of the colones of the constants.

AN OLD, OLD SUBSCRIBER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: I take pleasure in saying I have been a subscriber and constant reader of THE THERNE from its first number, and took the paper of which it was the outgrowth, viz.: Mr. Greeley's Weekly New-Yorker and Literary Gazette, and have many mumbers of it yet in my potsession; then The Log-Cubin, a campaign paper until I saw people dancing all hands-round for Harrison's victory, in 1840. That was a lively and vigorous son's victory, in 1849. In at was a livery and represent camputing paper, published simultaneously in Albany and New-York. Since then I have taken THE TRIBONE continuously, with the SPME-WIRKLY, for many years past up to the 29th ult. You'r great and nobly enterprising girt of the great dictionary, is of sarpassing illerative. I would take one, but my \$10 are no scarce in my seventy-third year, unless you should begin to reward past subscriber from which I am estoped; for, as I take a look along the long line of years it has greeted me, I find I am its debtor stift.

bers get R. Although nearly fourteen hundred whes off, I receive it in the almost incredible time of the second day after it was malled. Christmas morning? Things I held in my hands the next evening at smedown, and the last ten inless were through mud when compelled the stage-driver to bring his mail on foot. With all your effects to please all, I see a few people ask for more. I am content, if I should nak for more it would be that you send a boy to Teal it to me. I wouldn't care as to his religion, but if he didn't read clearly and distinctly. I would singlest in advance, that he hand on to what hitle hellef he may have in fature punishment, for Mr. Greeley and I both helleve in Mr. Chapin.

Magnolia, Rt., Feb. 4, 1878.

CHEAP TEACHING IS POOR TEACHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Let your protest against the reduction of teachers' salaries be earnest and sustained. Poo workmen turn out inferior products—a traism applicable alike to the shop and to the school. Education is the best known barrier to the spread of vice. Contrast Germany and France in this matter, socially, morally or religiously. Education is a moral influence that depopulates gin-milis, brothels, prisons and poorhouses; that lessens the taxes which burden labor that, by the kindly arts of peace, enriches, strengthens and enobles a nation. Instead, therefore, of reatising the wages of the educator, maintain and increase than judiciously, so that the workman, being skilled, the broduct of his brain may be a finished, artistic article. More than ever is efficient on needed now, when National legislation aims to increase the pauper class, already so large as to threaten the social system and the Nation's life as well. Comprisory calculation is an unmixed benefit, but this is not the place to advocate it. I simply protest as a parent against lowering the mental standard of teachers in our public schools, as it will be lowered it salaries are reduced.

New Fork, Jin. 30, 1878. workmen turn out inferior products-a traism applicable

of teachers in our public set salaries are reduced. New-Fork, Jan. 30, 1878. VOLTAIRE'S LIMIT TO CHRISTIANITY. To the Editor of The Tribane.
Sin: Will some one tell us how long a time

it was that Voltaire gave for Christianly to "die out!" Was it thirty years! There have been since his day many lesser lights who have assumed it, but Christianity is still alive and growing, with no prospect of its dying out at present. Cuba, N. V., Feb. 6, 1878.

[To begin with, the Christianity of Voltaire's time was a very different thing from the Christianity of the present day. When Calas was broken on the wheel, and five lads were condemned to the flames, there were signs of a popular revolt against the intolerance of Catholicism, and it is possible that Voltaire was numble to repress his premature exultation over the downfall of Ecclesiasticism But there is no evidence that he fancied that his vaunted age of reason was close at hand. Only a year before his death he wrote these words: "I now perceive that we must wait 300 or 400 years.

FRANKLIN AN INFIDEL, NOT AN ATHEIST. To the Editor of The Tribune. SR: Your correspondent " H. R. P." state.

that Colonel Ingersolt, in his lecture on Chomas Paine, asserted that Franklin was an atheist. He must have misunderstood Colonel Ingersall, who doubtless used the term infidel, and not nihelst, when speaking of Franklin. In the printed copy of Colonel Ingersol's lecture them printed copy of Colonel Ingersol's lecture them passages occur; "Paine believed in one God, and no more;" and again "Upon Pame's arrival in the country he found bloself possessed of a latter of inter-diaction signed by another infidel, the idinstriant Franklin." Princ and Franklin were, in fact, both leasts, and therefore, uniteles of the same school.

Star-Tork, Feb. 3, 1878.

FRIENDLY APPROVAL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Fo the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your SEMI-WEERLY, to which I have been a requiar subscriber the past three years, has proved itself the most acceptable of visitors. But since is appearance in new dress and eat, it is a powel of incessed able value. One suggestion only would I dare make able value. One suggestion only would I dare make not this would be a fartening together of its leaves wish readle and thread, or wire brackets, and then, with the training wheel amplied to the edges, it would exceed indeed.

Durant's Neck, N. C., Jan. 24, 1873.

E. S. E.

"Any news, Mr. Jenkins I" asked the land-lady, as that gentleman laid down his paper and segas to struggle with his steak. "Yes, ward man," and Jenkins "Sitting Buil has crossed the border."